PRISONERS IN CEYLON.

Over Three Hundred Americans Among the Boer Captives.

A VISIT TO THE CAMP.

Adventurous Spirits Yearning to Return to "God's Country."

Special correspondents to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE LONDON, ENG., June 3.

At Diyatalawa, in the interior of Ceylon, 160 miles from the great scaport city of Colombo, I found 4,300 Boer prisoners. Six hundred more arrived at Colombo

ing several States.

When one is so far away from home it does the heart good to meet an American. You are not particular about what State he is from; it is enough that he is an American, and you immediately begin talking about the good things of the United States, and comparing them with the unfavorable conditions you have found in other countries. But for those held as prisoners of war in an alien land, how must it seem to meet an American?

WAITING TO RETURN HOME.

These 300 Americans who are British entives, held as Boer prisoners in far-aff Cevlon, half-way around the world, were in a particularly good mood for talking of America, of home, of "God's country." But it was pathetic to hear them talk, though they were men of stout hearts. They had gone to the far-off Transvaal to join the people of that little Republic in what these Americans thought a just war on the part of the Boers and unjust on the part of the English. Some of them had left wives and children behind, scantily provided for in some instances, to join in the hazards of war with the hardy Dutch Colonies beyond the equator.

Who will ever know how many Americans who joined their fortunes with the Boers have been killed in battle? I said to some of these American-Boer

prisoners at Diyatalawa: "You are for-tunate, indeed, to be prisoners, for you are alive and have some hope at some time of joining your dear ones in the country you love above all others.'

In their misfortune they express most earnestly their devotion to the United States, but one or two ventured to say they were disappointed that the United States didn't help the Boers out.

"But when will we ever get home?" Impatiently asked one.

The British citizens of Ceylon claim these Americans joined the Boer army from a love of adventure, the same as they would go tiger hunting, more than anything else, and their concern for the Boer cause was secondary.

THE BOER PRISONERS,

The Boer prisoners are a vigorous but The Boer prisoners are a vigorous but untidy looking lot. The British require them to take frequent baths. They left South Africa with clothes they had worn for months through the fierce campaign, and the British had a problem on their hands in fitting them out with absolutely necessary clothing. The steamship voyage from South Africa to Ceylon is about 15 days and these prisoners suffered 15 days, and these prisoners suffered greatly for clothing en route, which could not be provided until Cevlon was reached.

The Boer prisoners' camp covers quite a large area in the mountains, with good natural drainage. The location is about 8,500 feet above sea level, and being tropleal, affords one of the most perfect cli-The camp is inclosed by a series of high

barbed-wire fences separated from each other by several feet. The British garrison, containing about 1,000 soldiers, over-looks the entire camp.

The food for the prisoners is sent to them over a wire cable overhead. Their food is plain but substantial. The men

receive far better treatment than they

They are given ebony, satin, rose, sa-They are given ebony, satin, rose, sa-pan, iron, jack and other beautiful woods indigeneous to Ceylon, and so beautiful there, from which they make fancy pen-bolders and ornamental wood pieces of various kinds, which they are allowed to send to the stores to be sold to the resi-dents and travelers. The Boers get the baseful of the weekeds and travelers and travelers are the stores to be sold to the resi-dents and travelers. The Boers get the benefit of the proceeds of these sales. But this is done to keep their time and minds occupied, more than anything else, thereby making discipline easier.

While I was there one prisoner tried

to escape through the fences. He paid no heed to the sentry's challenge to halt, made three times, so the prisoner was shot, from the effects of which he died in a few days.

The sentry, however, was arrested and given a trial by court-martial, at which beveral witnesses from among the prison-ers were called. The verdict was that the sentry had shot the man in the discharge of his duty.

The British officials are doing every-

thing in their power to be magnanimous and just with these prisoners.

FREEDOM ALLOWED BOER GENERALS. The Boer officers of higher rank are given their freedom, and are not confined at the camp at all. Some of them live at the best and most expensive hotels, necessary for them to report to the Brit-ish officers twice a week. There are three very prominent Boer Generals held as prisoners in Ceylon, namely, Gens. Oll-vier, Plessis and Roux. The latter was one of the leading preachers of the Dutch Reformed Church in the Transvaal, and Reformed Church in the Transvaal, and la very religious. He is permitted to hold services, and often preaches fervent sermons in the Dutch language to his fellow-prisoners at the camp. He speaks English very well, and has preached several times at other places. I heard him make an address before the Y. M. C. A. at Colombo on a Sanday attences. at Colombo on a Sunday afternoon. An-nouncements had been made in the local press and the hall was crowded to overflowing. No doubt many of the English people expected he might make mention of the war, but he studiously avoided that subject. He exhorted his hearers to a better and higher life, and reminded them of the shortness of our stay on this earth. He spoke of the selfishness of men and of nations. There was no bitterness in his words; it was a most earnest ap-peal of a deeply religious man to his

Gen. Plessis spends his time with his wife, riding their bicycles around the most fascinating of all towns in the tropics, Kandy, the great resert and show place of Ceylon, nearly 100 miles nearer Colombo than the prison camp. Here is Buddha's tooth on exhibition, as well as the footprints of Adam of old. Mount Adams, the highest peak of Ceylon, is in

The British citizens of Ceylon complain

SHOOTING AT CLOUDS.

Theory That It Prevents Hail and Frost

The extensive reports of United States Consul Covert, at Lyons, France, relative to the success of cannon-firing in France as a means of protecting orchards and vineyards from hailstorms, and also for the purpose of mitigating or multifying the effects of frosts upon vegetation, have prompted numerous inquiries by horticulturists in this country as to when, if at all, this Government would adopt similar methods of protection. Prof. Willis L. Moore, the Chief of the Weather Bureau, acting under the directions of Secretary Wilson, has, therefore, issued to the press

the following statement:

"The use of explosives to destroy hail sterms and to minimize the effects of freests has spread throughout Italy, Southern Austria and Southern France. In many places it is supported by both Fed-Six hundred more arrived at Colombo large scale by the owners of vineyards, while I was there, and were being sent. It is especially exploited by certain manwhile I was there, and were being sent over the Government railways to join the others,

I found among these prisoners of war about 300 American citizens, principally from the West and South, but represent-

"The inventor of the apparatus is Mr. and after a hasty breakfast we started Stiger, and the method is ordinarily in the surf-hoat for the Island—for the

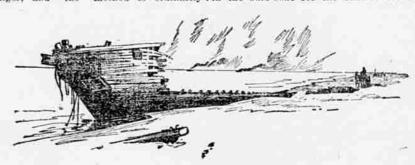


North Atlantic.

BY LILLIAN HARROD.

Through the courtesy of the Canadian Government I was allowed to go upon occur four or five times a year. It was

The next morning was bright and clear.



AN OLD WRECK.

spoken of as the Stiger method. It consists essentially in sending vortex rings of ter to a half-mile from the land. The smoke and air upward toward the clouds; sea was unusually calm, and as we rose out unfortunately for the claims of our and fell while passing through the lines European experimenters the most powerful Stiger cannon that has yet been em-ployed cannot send these rings higher than 1,200 feet above the ground, and, therefore, utterly fail to reach the clouds. On this account the distinguished Austrian meteorologist, J. M. Pertner, has maintained that if there is any virtue whetever in the list of t whatever in the idea of the experimenters they must use more powerful apparatus.

A FOOLISH NOTION.

"But there is no satisfactory evidence that the cannonading or the vortices had any influence whatever on the hail. Both theory and practice agree in this conclusion. Theoretically it was imagined by Mr. Stiger that hail was formed in quiet spots in the atmosphere, where the atmospheric moisture could crystallize out in large crystals in a manner analogous to the formation of large crystals of salt century it was 70 miles in length and from to the formation of large crystals of salt | century it was 70 miles in length and from in liquid solution. But this is a very four to five wide, but the constant wash-foolish ... ion. Prof. Abbe says that ing away of the sand, principally from there are no such quiet spots in the at-mosphere and hailstones are not crystals, present size. Should it in the future wear but masses of ice with only a feeble or away as rapidly as it has in the past, it partial crystalline structure that even the perfect crystals of the snowflakes are formed in the midst of rapidly moving air, so that the whole theoretical basis for hailstorm cannonading falls to the

of the country or by the presence of for-ests and lakes, but practically the whole This Island is a reach of glacial sand, ests and lakes, but practically the whole question is one of ascending and descending currents of air that characterize whirlwinds and thunderstorms. If in the midst of these complex motions, with the resulting rain, there occur here and there patches of hail, it would seem alsurd to say that we can put our finger upon the precise influence that caused or prevented hail. If in the midst of a hallstorm, I fire off a cannon and the hail ceases to fall on my land and continues to fall on my petabhor's, it would be folly to main. my neighbor's, it would be folly to main-tain that this is due to the firing of my gun. Nothing but the continued repeti-ion of this phenomenon under a variety of circumstances would justify this con-

"Now, the fact is that in the various reports relative to hall-shooting there has not been a fair presentation of the sta-tistics upon the results. Nothing is told us as to where the hallstorms come from away, and no hail fell on the region sup-posed to be protected by the cannon. But this is not all. The last congress on the bombardment of hall utterly refused to entertain reports from those who testi-fied that the hail fell in spite of the can-nonading. In fact, therefore, reports showing that in no case was the cannon-ading of any avail had to be published in-

dependently.

"After an examination of all that has been published during the past two years my conviction is that we have here to do with a popular delusion as remarkable as is the belief in the effect of the moon on the weather. The uneducated pensantry of Europe seem to be looking for somedependently. thing miraculous. They would rather be-lieve in cannonading as a means of pro-tection and spend on it abundance of money, time and labor than adopt the very simple expedient of mutual insurance against the losses that must inevitably

ecur.
The great processes going on in the atmosphere are conducted on too large a scale to warrant any man or nation in attempting to control them. The energy expended by nature in the production of a hailstorm, a tornado, or a rainstorm exceeds the combined energy of all the steam engines and explosives in the world. It is useless for mankind to combat na-

ture on this scale.
"After the experience that this country has had during the past 10 years with rainmakers I am loth to believe that the bombardment of hailstorms will ever be practiced or even attempted in the United States, much less encouraged by the in-telligent portion of the community."

1348 Rattlesnakes Killed.

One thousand three hundred and fortyeight rattlesnakes have been killed in Crawford County, Wis., in the past five weeks, of which 390 were killed in the village of Bell Center. The bounty amounts to \$674.

His Views. (Yonkers Statesman.) Patience-What is the sign when a nan kisses a girl on the forehead? Patice—I should say it was a sign that

An Explanation - Who are the agents for Dr. Peter's Blood Vitalizer? We are so often asked this question that we print the following explanation: As the medicines of Dr. Peter Fahrney are The British citizens of Ceylon complain that the Government is giving the Boer officers better treatment than they deserve, for they feel that many friends from England have been killed in a war which they blame wholly on the Boers. But the British Government is wise in giving these prisoners the best treatment giving these prisoners the best treatment than they deserve, for they feel that many friends through the appointment of local agents. There are at present 48 people on the Island, made up of the staff and their fact, the entire civilized world, nearly all classes of society are represented. Minglying these prisoners the best treatment giving these prisoners the best treatment giving these prisoners the best treatment fact, any honest man or woman who is fact, any honest man or woman who is fact, any honest man or woman who is supplies. Meantime Great Britain is feeding nearly 5,000 prisoners of war in Ceylon, and about as many more on the island of St. Helena, in the South Atlantic Ocean, one-third of the way from the West Coast of South Africa to South America. But Great Britain has found it cheaper to feed and clothe them than to fight them.—J.

Martin Miller.

moved by a desire to do good can become an agent for his remedies. The great majority of the agents already appointed the Gulf Stream in this locality forms the Gulf Stream in this locality forms who have themselves been cured by his remedies, and are therefore his most enthusiastic supporters. Full particulars regarding agency, terms, etc., can til before he is aware, the vessel is drawn, and clothe them than to fight them.—J.

Martin Miller.

The Ocean Graveyard of the bedded in the sand, where they remain for years. Mr. Merson, who was employed as keeper of the west-end light for 23 years, were found the next morning on the

WEIRD TALES OF SHIPWRECK. The Life-Saving Crew and Its Heroic

Work.

of the breakers, it seemed to me-a lands woman-incredible that in rough weather so few accidents had occurred.

When we reached the beach, which is ing to welcome us. He insisted upon my going directly to his house, at the main station, and resting, while a span of horses were harnessed into the buggy for his daughter-with whom I was previous

ound.

"Practically, it is difficult to prove that bar and the light-house at the western end has already been removed eastward twice a specific fall of hall has been especially influenced by the cannonading. Hall-storms are generally very local and erratic. Some have maintained that they are ble Island in order to see if the western controlled by the bills and the contour mast light-house was safe. They decided

water pond has been formed, which is nearly 10 miles in length and a quarter

of a mile in width.

Owing to the shifting of the sand the entrance to this lake is often closed, and a vessel has been known to be land-locked. Fresh-water ponds lie all along the central valley, and it is a singular fact that by digging anywhere upon the Island 50 yards from salt water fresh water is

A coarse grass, whose roots are some times 20 fect in length, and the wild pea-vine cover the Island. The plant life is similar to that of the mainland, the seeds being carried by the birds.

There are no trees upon the Island, but low bushes. Wild strawberries grow in abundance, also blueberries, heathberries, and cranberries, of which some years there is such an abundant crop that 800 barrels are harvested. They are sent to Halifax for sale. Vegetables of every kind are raised here. Wild birds are found the year round, and seals, of which there are two kinds, the harbor and the horsehead, are so numerous that the beach is often covered with them for a half-mile. Cattle, swine and horses were left upon cattle, swine and norses were left upon the Island by the early voyagers, as was their wont, but the cattle were gradually exterminated by the people who came to the Island from the peninsula every Fall for a supply of beef for Winter use, or by shipwrecked people, who used them for food. The swine met with a similar fate, on account of their cannibalistic propen-

the Island are the only connecting link between the early days and the present time. Formerly they numbered from 800 time. Formerly they numbered from So-to 900; but now, through death and ex-portation, there are only from 200 to 250 upon the Island. Many of these wild the Fall on onies are sent to Halifax in the Fall on the Government steamer, to be sold on the "marine and fishery" wharf at the public auction.

THE LIFE-SAVING STATION.

In the 17th century this Island was the home of pirates, whose lawlessness at-tracted the attention of the Government which in 1802 took possession of the Island, to be used as a life-saving station. The Government expelled the pirates, and had buildings erected for the use of those cast upon the beaches. In 1804 Mr. Ed-ward Hodgson was appointed Superintendent.

Two light-houses were built, one at either end. The west end light is 115 feet above the water, and contains a pow-erful revolving light, which can be seen for a long distance; the east-end light-house is 140 feet above the water line, and has a thick white light. Shelter-houses have been placed at in-tervals all over the Island and stocked

with ample food supplies, fuel and light for shipwrecked mariners. There are three boat-houses upon the Island, equipped with life-boats, rocket-gun, and all the apparatus necessary for saving shipwrecked persons.

The principal settlement is at the main station, where live Gov. Boutilier and his

family. A carpenter is kept here all the year round to erect and repair buildings. In a cemetery near the station lie the bodies of those who have been cast upon the bestees

supplies.

The meeting of the St. Lawrence and

told me that during his term of service 34

wrecks occurred.

Gov. Boutilier has probably done more in the way of making improvements upon the Island than any of his predecessors. It was through his suggestion that shel-ter-houses were built for the ponies. These are built of rough boards and inside are placed racks filled with hay. It was also through his suggestion that two of the life-boats, which were formerly dragged to the beach by ponies, were made to slide down a trestle, which extends from the boat-house to the shore. The life-boat at the foot of the lake at the south

end has still to be drawn by ponies.

In order to perfect the men in the use of the boats, the Governor has a special eral and municipal appropriations, and it is also maintained and practiced on a Island on one of her supply trips, which and taking their positions, and once a month a rocket-gun drill is given, the flagstaff on the Island serving as the mast of

a ship, Each man has his own pony, the name of the owner being written over its stall. Its saddle and bridle are hung near at hand, so that the moment the telephor gives the alarm the men rush to the stable, harness their ponies, mount, and gallop to the boat which has been assigned to them, each man endeavoring to be the first there. Often a false alarm is given as a trial. boat-house; upon each seat is a life-jacket ready to be slipped on, and a keg of water, biscuits, and a lantern, for night work, are kept always in the boat ready for

PATROLING THE REACH.

Formerly, in foggy weather, it was customary to patrol the beach only once every day, but five years ago it was discovered one morning that a wreck had gone ashore. Had it been known the night previous they might have been saved. This led to two patrols daily be-ing ordered, the first at daylight and the last as near dark as possible.

In some instances vessels that are dashed upon this shore sink from sight in a few hours, as did the "Moravia," while others, like the "Marita," are firmly emutes.

STORIES OF SHIPWRECKS

Little save tragedy is to be learned at Sable Island, it being the graveyard of so many noble ships. Tales told to me were all of shipwrecks, impressing upon me more strongly than it had been before

that his vessel was fast going to pieces, made a raft, on which he placed his wife, five children, his crew, and, lastly, board-cell himself. But a wave breaking over the raft swept them all off into the infuriated sea. His wife and three of his little ones sank beneath the waves. The Captain, with two children and four of the men, reached the raft, upon which they succeeded in crawling, there to find that both the children were dead. The furiated sea. His wife and three of his little ones sank beneath the waves, The Captain, with two children and four of the men, reached the raft, upon which they succeeded in crawling, there to find that both the children were dead. The following day a life-boat was able to reach them, and they were brought to the Island in a pitiable condition.

It was a cold and bustering night in

once the last quarter of a line he had crawled, so dis-upon his hands and knees. His feet, one of which was bare, were frozen, and his hands were cut and bleeding. He could been not speak English, but repeated over and hands were cut and bleeding. He could not speak English, but repeated over and over again, "French ship," at the same time holding up seven fingers to indicate that there had been seven men upon the

Each man is assigned a certain portion of the beach, and upon his return it is his duty to report to the Superintendent whether any wreck has been sighted, and the time of the lighting of either light-Should a wreck be discovered, the Superintendent makes an investigation in order to see whether the life-boat or rocket-gun can be used, or whether it is the search. Then the Captain was found too rough for the use of either. Should he decide upon using the latter, the water line, where he had been dragged



SAND DUNES OF SABLE ISLAND.

tions as to the mode of fastening the string to the mast of the vessel. This string connects with larger ones, until the

rocket, which is in a shield upon the tri-angle, is elevated to a proper position to reach the sinking ship. A small string is attached to the rocket, and on it are fastened, at a short distance from the rocket, two boards, on which are written in both French and English the instruc-tions of the companies of

By Means of the Camera Exact Reproductions

assumed an importance on the battle-field never before imagined and the camema in different forms will become a necessary adjunct of every well-organized War Department. When hostilities broke out between this country and Spain the camera was used mostly as an instrument millions. This agent of his was a good were all of shipwrecks, impressing upon me more strongly than it had been before the cruelty and relentlessness of the sea.

They told me about the wreck of the "Brittania," from Bristol, England, which struck upon the northeast bar many years ago during a terrible storm. A life-boat put out to her assistance, but being obliged to launch it from the northern and was forced to return.

All the next day the gale raged so fercely that no attempt could be made to save the crew. The Captain, realizing that his vessel was fast going to pieces, made a raft, on which he placed his wife, five children, his crew, and, lastly, boarded himself. But a wave breaking over the west expectations and survey thom will off lite the work and magazine work, and treated good cigars, gave me a five-course dinner, the best bed in the house, and treated me like a brother. A few weeks ago he had to leave the island in a hurry for Paris, because it was found out that he was supplying the insurgents with details and surroundings which greatly facilitated future manuvers. It was found that the camera was a more faithful and reliable scout than the keenst and braves to the professional army photographers. These were provided me carved up by a bolo man before mornreach them, and they were brought to the Island in a pitiable condition.

It was a cold and blustering night in December of the year 1881 on which Mr. Merson, who kept the west-end light, heard a faint noise at his door. On opening it he found the Second Mate of a French vessel almost dead upon the doorstep. So nearly exhausted was he that the last quarter of a mile he had crawled upon his hands and knees. His feet, one upon his hands and knees, His feet, one the mountainous country better than if the mountainous country better than if Through the Filipino war the camera likewise proved of more actual service than ever before, and it was constantly developed as an instrument of daily service to the officers. The modern electric signals and telegraphy hardly assumed more importance in the Philippines than the camera. But for that matter elec-trical and photographic development go

hand in hand, and the two have been combined in many ways. Rapid electrical photography has been used by our official army photographers in both the Philip-pines and in China. Photography under water has also proved of service to our navy. When the Oregon was grounded navy. When the Oregon was grounded on the rock in the Far Eastern waters, a photograph under the water was taken to show the exact location of the rock and the nature of the wound to the ex-ternal shell of the boat. It also revealed the exact nature of her position, so that it could be decided whether it would be advisable to haul her off by the stern. The pictures thus taken of the battleship will prove of imperishable value to the Navy Department and will serve as a concrete study of marine accidents.

Every war correspondent and most of-ficers carry a camera with them now, but the official photographer of each expedi-tion is the man who is held responsible for a reproduction of everything of value. When the present difficulties in and about the Philippines end, the War Department at Washington will have many thousand official pictures to file away and preserve. These photographs will eventually appear in the official war reports of the whole campaign.

An Officer's Experience in the Philippines. (Portland Press.)

I never saw an enemy all the time was in the Philippines, or, if I did, I ted suicide by drowning.

The Winters at Sable Island are not so severe as upon the mainland, the Island on the road in their white clothes, looking string connects with larger ones, until the rope needed is reached. An anchor with the rope attached 's fernily driven into the sand, and the men are rescued by means of the "Breeches Buoy."

In cases where no assistance can be given the vessel is dashed upon the sand, the property of the control of the c

PHOTOGRAPHY IN WAR.

The people are all good-natured and pleasant, and treat the Americans as well as they do any people who might try to govern them; but what they want to do is to have plenty of chance to steal and murder without being interfered with. Once I got into a little place called Carmen will never before imagined and the cameran in different forms will become a ceived by the agent for Roxas, the great insurrection, of course, is over for good.

> Died of a Mauvaca Bite. (Mexican Herald.)

A tragic story comes from Troncones, Misantia, in the State of Vera Cruz, of a horseback excursion, in which one of the

party was fatally bitten by a snake known The victim, D. Gregorio Flores v Fo-The victim, D. Gregorio Figure 5, accompanied by a party of friends, had been passing the day in the country, by the country of the country o had been passing the day in the country, and was returning to Troncones. In rid-ing through some undergrowth which reached well up on the horses' sides, the beast ridden by Mr. Flores y Foglia sprang suddenly into the air and then stood still, trembling violently. His com-panious, seeing from the rider's face that something was wrong, started to go to him, but their horses refused to approach, showing absolute terror. Meantime Mr. Flores y Foglia, who seemed anable to speak, fell from his horse, making signs to his friends in the direction of something in the underbrush, where to their horror they saw an enormous snake making off through the bushes. The injured man, who had lost his speech, communi-cated to his companions that at the moment their horses refused to approach the snake was still wound about his leg, hav-ing just bitten him. He was removed to his home, but in spite of everything that could be done for his relief, he died a few heurs later.

Mice Adopted by a Cat.

Kate, the little striped cat that has been a pet at the Tenth street Union Station at Louisville, Ky., for the past year, for a week now has been tenderly caring for an adopted family consisting of three mice. The little cat was picked up on the street about a year ago by Night Watchman Timmons. Since then she has been the common property of every one at the station. She is unusually small for a mature

About two weeks ago Kate had her first family of kittens and she was very proud of them. While she was out foraging a stray dog happened in and when Kate got back she found only the lifeless remains of her little family left. She gave many signs of her grief for about a week.

Then some of the workmen at the station who were tearing up the floor un-covered a nest of mice. The old mouse was killed and Kate was called to make a rich meal off the three mice that were left. She answered the call of the men, smelled the tiny black mice and rolled them tenderly about in their nest. Then, one at a time, she lifted them and carried them carefully into the baggage room. The adopted ones

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TESTIMONIALS.

A Few of the Thousands Received Last Year.

Palmer, Neb., Jan. 29, 1899.

Editor National Tribune: I received the Greeley books all right. I will say that I am very well pleased with them. I do not think I ever invested money that secured so large an amount of good reading matter in my life.

P. J. Dillon.

Lampasas, Tex., Jan. 4, 1899.

Editor National Tribune: Greeley's American Conflict came to hand, and I don't hesitate to say it is far beyond my expectations. It is in my opinion the greatest book over published. It is printed on good, hard paper, in large, clear type, and is bound neatly, substantially and ornamentally. Yours truly,

Samuel Garrison.

Lampasas, Tex., Jan. 4, 1899.
Editor National Tribune. Your edition seems to be a perfect counterpart of the original costly edition of Greeley's "American Conflict." I feel thankful indeed to get the work in such an easy and cheap way. I had been looking forward to the time when I would be able to buy the work when your grand offer was called to my attention.

type, and is bound neatly, substantially and ornamentally. Yours truly,

Samuel Garrison.

North Liberty, Iowa, Jan. 2, 1899.
Editor National Tribune: I have received of you The American Conflict, a history of the late rebellion, written by Horace Greeley; the most correct of anything of the kind that I have seen. I have been in battles that he gives descriptions Faithfully yours, W. H. Webber.

been in battles that he gives descriptions of that are wonderfully correct. A. C. Moreland. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

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